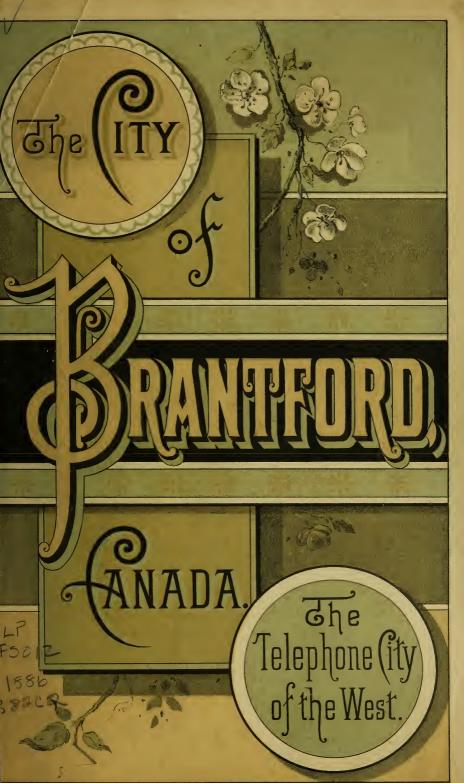
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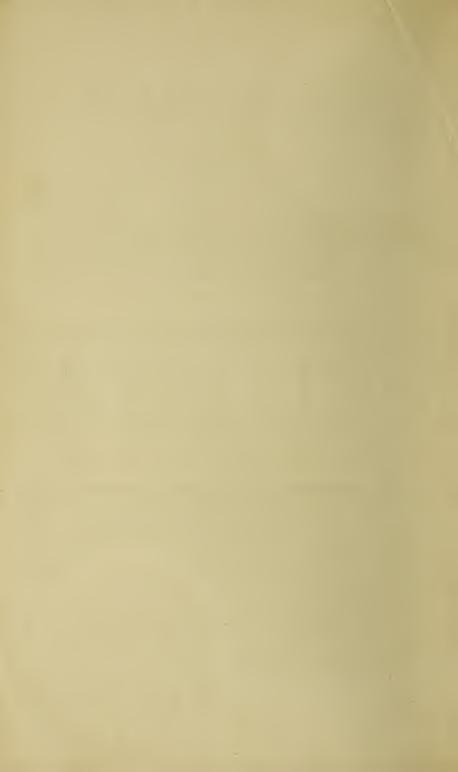








GIES & CO. LITHOGRAPHERS & PRINTERS, BUFFALO, N.Y



THE CITY OF

BRANTFORD,

Province of Ontario,

MCANADA.

THE SHEFFIELD OF THE WEST;
BIRTHPLACE OF THE TELEPHONE.

SITUATED IN THE CENTRE OF A

___Magnificent Farming Country

NOTED FOR

HER MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISE,

AND FOR THE

PROGRESSIVE CHARACTER OF HER PEOPLE.



Preface.

HE following necessarily condensed sketch of Brantford, and the characteristics of that section of Ontario in which it lies, was prepared by direction of the City Council and Board of Trade, and compiled by Mr. William Watt, jr., the Secretary of the latter Board, and we certify to its general correctness, and the careful collocation of its facts. Detailed statistics in any particular line, or any further information will be cheerfully supplied on application to the Secretary of the Board of Trade, or to either of the undersigned.

(Signed),

(Signed),

GEORGE H. WILKES,

CHARLES B. HEYD,

Mayor of Brantford.

President Board of Trade.

(Signed),

JAMES KERR OSBORNE,

Chairman Com. on Colonial Exhibition.

Press of
WATT & SHENSTON, BRANTFORD, CANADA.
1386.

Gity Officials, 1886.

MAYOR—Charles B. Heyd; ALDERMEN John Brown, Arthur K. Bunnell, A. Harrington, Wm. T. Harris, M.D., S. Hewitt, Thos. Potts, S. G. Read, B. H. Bothwell, Wm. Sloan, Adam Spence, J. R. Vanfleet, Wm. Whitaker, S. Whitaker, W. T. Wickham and George W. Williams.

CITY CLERK—Jas. Woodyatt; Treasurer—James Wilkes; Solicitors—Hardy, Wilkes & Jones; Police Magistrate—James Weyms; Chief of Police—John J. Vaughan; Chief Engineer Fire Brigade—John McCann.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE BOARD.

D. Leslie Philip, M.D., Chairman; H. B. Leeming, Thos. Woodyatt, Jas. W. Digby, M.D., H. McK. Wilson, Q.C., J. K. Osborne, Joseph Quinlan. C. L. Daniel, Secretary.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

E. Griffin, M. D., CHARMAN; Wm. Grant, Thos. McLean, S. M. Thomson, John Elliott, J. S. Hamilton, Thos. Elliott, A. P. Tipson, Jos. Elliott, R. Ballantyne. E. D. Passmore, Secretary.

SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD.

Rev. J. E. Crinion, Charrana; Arthur Savage, Joseph Quinlan, Wm. Fleming, Andrew Nelson, M. Quinlivan, P. Haffie, Andrew Quinlan, W. D. Cantillon, John Ryan, Secretary.

FREE LIBRARY BOARD.

Rev. Wm. Cochrane, D.D., CHAIRMAN; Rev. P. Lennon, Rev. Canon Mackenzie, M. J. Kelly, M. D., LL.B., Inspector Public Schools, Wm. Watt, Jas. Woodyatt, Lt.-Col. Chas. S. Jones, D. Hawkins. Jas. Horning, Secretary.

JOHN H. STRATFORD HOSPITAL.

GOVERNORS—John H. Stratford, President; Jas. W. Digby, M.D., Mayor Heyd, Ald. W. T. Harris, M. D., Ald. A. K. Bunnell, D. Burt, Warden of the County. Allen Cleghorn, Secretary.

Government Officials.

Representative in the Dominion House of Commons, Wm. Paterson, M.P.; Representative in the Legislature of Ontario, Hon. A. S. Hardy, Q.C.; County Judge, Stephen J. Jones; Sheriff, Wm. J. Scarfe; Registrar, Thos. S. Shenston; County Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, G. R. VanNorman, Q. C.; Clerk of the Crown, W. Rubidge; Inspector of Schools, M. J. Kelly, M. D., LL. B.; Postmaster, A. D. Clement; Collector of Customs, H. B. Leeming; Collector of Inland Revenue, John Spence.

-BRANKEBRD

ONTARIO, CANADA.

The Garden of Ontario.

Though boasting no baronial halls,
Nor ivy-crested towers;
What past can match thy glorious youth,
Fair Canada of ours.

IND reader, take, if at hand, a map of North America, and follow

—EDGAR.

the course of the mighty St. Lawrence from the ocean, until it merges in the greatest system of fresh water lakes the world can produce;—or, commencing at New York, or any other of the northern ports, trace the iron band of commerce, as it stretches toward the setting sun to tap the fertile valleys of the fruitful West. Either course will bring before the eye the peninsula lying between Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron—a portion of the Canadian Dominion, and the garden of its premier province, Ontario. Here we would locate you for a moment, and seek to make you familiar with its characteristics,

Jutting down into the United States, on the same parallel as Boston, and on the same isothermal as New York, it lies further to the south, and enjoys a more genial and equable climate than is the prevailing impression

its government, its prospects, and its people.

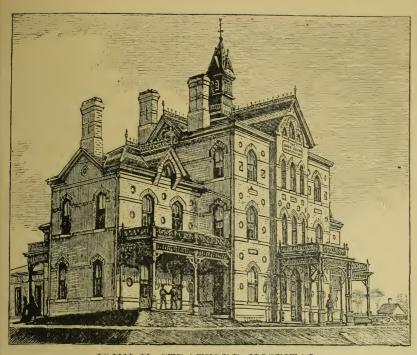
VIEW ON COLBORNE STREET, BRANTFORD.

in regard to Canada. Possessing a fruitful soil, fertile and well watered, the heat of summer softened and the rigors of winter mitigated by the vicinity of the great Lakes, few spots of earth offer more favorable conditions to the husbandman, or more substantial advantages for a life of comfort, health and independence, combined with honest industry. No finer situation for grain, garden, fruit or cattle farms can be found than in the district in which Brantford is located. With the possession of all those characteristics which best please the agriculturist, there is also much that is beautiful by way of natural scenery. With every variety of soil every variety of crop is possible, and all branches of agriculture flourish. At Bow Park, within three miles of Brantford, on a thousand acres of the finest pasture land, surrounded by the winding Grand River, is to be found one of the best and largest herds of shorthorns in the world. fortable homesteads, the ample barns, the profitable orchards and well-kept farms which dot every township, occupied and owned by those who commenced life with nothing but brave hearts and stout hands, bear witness to propitious surroundings. The summer season with skies of Italian beauty, and radiant, temperate sunshine, refreshed by copious showers, lasts from the beginning of May till the end of September. Wheat, barley, corn and maize are staple crops, and apples, peaches, plums, water melons, tomatoes, grapes, and all the standard English fruits and vegetables grow in abundance and ripen to perfection. The winters, too, are mild, barely covering three months, while extremes of temperature are unusual. The winter days are bright and pleasant, and much longer than in Britain. And the Canadian autumn is celebrated. Genial warmth and pleasant nights, the sun shining in soft and mellow radiance through the faint purple mist, while the forest and the landscape take on that brilliancy of color-that flashing in crimson, pink, yellow, green and gold -which charms the eye and gratifies and enriches the fancy. It is a climate, indeed, which, as the months go by, bestows not only all the blessings of health upon man, but is as productive of typical beauty in woman. It corresponds in summer to that of northern Italy or southern France, while the winter closely resembles that of Roumania or Hungary.

And the land we live in is "home" to the native of Great Britain as far as his associations and surroundings are concerned. It is within easy reach of the great American cities, half way between New York and Chicago, and but ten days from the "old country,"—a mere holiday trip for the pushing Canadian, who has kept his eyes open and his brain cool for a few years. It is pre-eminently a land of free institutions—free land, free schools, free churches, and a free vote. There is no restriction in the sale of land. Good farms can be obtained in the vicinity of Brantford for

from \$30 (£6) to \$90 (£18) per acre, or rented at from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per acre. Every city, town and township manages its own local affairs by representatives elected by the ratepayers under the provisions of the Municipal Institutions Act. Every young man earning wages, and every farmer's son, living on the farm, possesses the franchise, and has an equal vote with the wealthiest, not only in municipal affairs, but in the wider field of Provincial and Dominion politics. And these privileges are accompanied by all the personal protection and safety which a British system of jurisprudence can ensure.





JOHN H. STRATFORD HOSPITAL.



COURT HOUSE.

Descriptive.

"Thou darling town of ours."

-- EMERSON.

DO not introduce Brantford to the reader as a great metropolitan city. It is rather a quiet commercial and manufacturing town, and contains something over twelve thousand inhabitants. It is the county seat and situated in the centre of Brant county, which is about twenty miles square, with a population approaching forty thousand. It is distant from the western point

of Lake Ontario, twenty-five miles-from Lake Erie, thirty miles, and from Buffalo and Niagara Falls, eighty miles. Nestling on the bluff which skirts the north bank of the beautiful and meandering Grand River, it possesses fine views over the large extent of country which forms its valley. The appearance of the city itself strikes the eve of the stranger attractively. The public buildings, business houses, and residences are largely built of the fine white brick which is peculiar to the locality, being manufactured adjacent to the city, while the residence streets are of good width and generally boulevarded, and well adorned with shade trees. The two or three small parks which it possesses are also kept in lawn, walks, shade trees, and flower beds,-Victoria Square, upon which faces the Court House, four fine churches, and two substantial Bank buildings, being especially attractive during the summer months. Much taste is also displayed in the style and architectural beauty of private dwellings, as in the appearance of the well-trimmed lawns and gardens which surround them. The city is lighted throughout with gas and electric light, has a fine system of water works (on the Holly plan), an efficient fire department, an extensive telephone system, and all the modern improvements which American cities are not slow to adopt. Professor Graham Bell, the inventor of the tele-



BRANTFORD POST-OFFICE.



COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

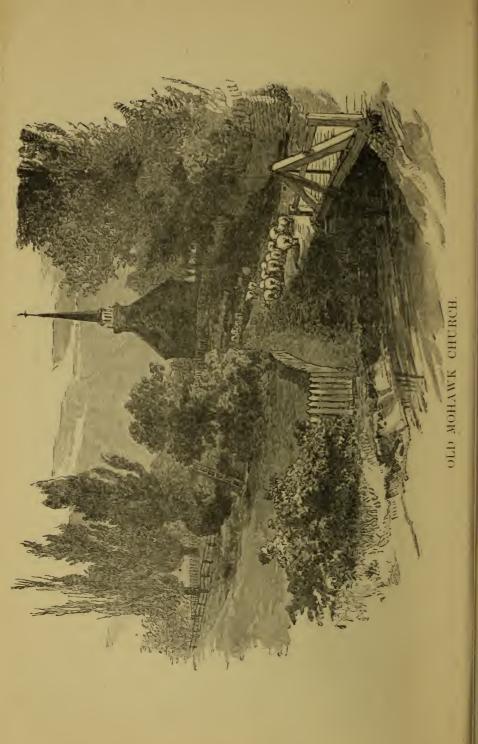
phone, it might be mentioned, was for some years a resident, and here it was where he made his first experiments and developed the now worldwide telephone. From this circumstance, Brantford is very frequently styled "The Telephone City." It is rated at about four million dollars for real property and personalty, the taxes from year to year being about a cent and a-half on the dollar of assessed value.

A noted market for all the rich surrounding agricultural district, it is the centre for not a few wholesale houses in different lines; while as a manufacturing town, especially in agricultural implements, its business covers a much wider and more extended field than any other place, even of much larger size. In addition to the output of the large railway machine works, its engines, agricultural and other, its sawmills, its binders and reapers, its plows, drills, seeders, sulky rakes, cultivators, threshing machines, stoves, stoneware, starch, fine leathers, soaps, varnish, flour, vinegar, cigars, confectionery, carriages, cutters, spring beds, blankets, cotton, wincey, and other manufactured products find a profitable market, not only at home, but in distant fields. Among leading industries requiring for the most part skilled labor, are Binder and Mower works, employing 260 men; Engine Works, employing 200 men: Agricultural Implement works (drills, cultivators, spring tooth harrows, sulky rake, etc.,) employing over 100 men; Stove Works, employing 150 men; Plow Works, employing 50 men; Refrigerator, Fanning Mill and Apiurian Supply Factory, requiring 25 men; Threshing Machine Factory, a new industry, employing 20 men, and doing a business of \$10,000 the first year, which will be increased to \$20,000 this year; One Flour Mill, which turns out 40,000 barrels, valued at \$200,000 annually; Starch Factory, with an output of \$130,000 worth per annum, it being one of two in Canada: Bi-cuit and Confectionery Works, with an output of \$225,000 per annum; Stoneware Works, manufacturing \$20,000 worth of a superior class of ware, annually: Soap Works, one of the largest in Canada with a capacity of 1,000 boxes a week, and finding a market in every prevince of the Deminion; A Vinegar Factory, with an output of 100,000 gallens of malted vinegars, per annum; A Cotton Mill, with 10,000 spindles, and an output of 3,000,000 yards per annum; a Wincev Factory, almost as extensive; and a Blanket Factory, with products of a finer quality than any other in the country. These manufactories are old and well established, carried on by solid and substantial men, who have grown up with the country and understand its requirements thoroughly. The shipping facilities are also of the best, the city being on one of the through lines, and having short connections with others, north and south, and direct communication with all the local lines tapping the outlying districts. Its monied interests are cared for by tour

of the permanent chartered Bunks of the country and two successful Loan institutions managed by local capital, while its commercial interests are watched over by an active Board of Trade with about a hundred members. The Press is represented by three daily and three weekly newspapers, which furnish the latest telegraphic and general news, and devote as well much attention to local events and matters of current public interest.

The Public Buildings, views of a number of which will be found in this pamphlet, are of the substantial order, and well suited to their requirements. The Court House and County buildings occupy a square opposite Victoria Park, and cost \$50,000. The Government Post-Office, Customs, and Inland Revenue is a solid structure costing another \$50,000. The City buildings comprise the Market, City Hall and municipal offices, in the centre of Market square, and the Police Station and Fire Department in a separate building in another quarter. The Y. M. C. A. building, of fine architectural proportions, containing stores, lecture hall, reading room, parlors, &c., cost \$20,000. The John H. Stratford Hospital, a handsome structure standing on a plateau overlooking the city, with first-class accommodation for fifty patients, and where the physicians of the city give their services gratuitously to those unable to afford medical attendance, was donated to the city, together with the seven acres on which it stands, by the gentleman whose name it bears, at a cost of \$25,000. Stratford's Opera House is most complete and handsome in all its appointments, seating an audience of a thousand. The Widows' Home and the Orphans' Home are charitable institutions, sustained by private liberality. Lorne Bridge, across the Grand river, may also be mentioned. It is a wrought iron whipple truss bridge 204 feet long and 34 feet wide, the roadway being covered with Nicholson pavement. It was built in the year 1878, and cost \$45,000.





Historical.

The red man's face is turned
Toward another hunting ground;
For where the council fire has burned,
And o'er the sleeping warrior's mound,
Another fire is kindled now:
Its light is on the white man's brow!

---WHITTIER.

ANTFORD derives its name from Brant, the celebrated Indian Chief, whose name and memory, as a staunch and faithful ally of England, is to be perpetuated by a memorial, now in the hands of Mr. Percy G. Wood, a sculptor in London, and to be erected upon Brantford's central square before the close of the present year. The memorial, a representation of which is shown

on cover of this pamphlet, is handsome and unique in design, the figures and emblems being all illustrative of Indian symbolism, the statue of Brant surmounting the whole. It will cost from sixteen to twenty thousand dollars, principally borne by the Six Nation Indians, the Government, and the City of Brantford. A mile and a half distant is the little Mohawk church, the oldest in Ontario, erected by the Six Nations in 1786, and in its churchyard repose the remains of the great Mohawk chieftain. In connection with the church is preserved a handsome communion service of beaten silver presented to the Six Nations by Queen Anne, and brought with them when, after the Revolutionary war, they deserted their old hunting grounds, to locate in the then untracked forests of the West as England's faithful allies. Close by is the Institution and farm for the education of Indian boys and girls, and their instruction in farming and handicraft, maintained by the New England Company. This Institution

has been in operation for many years, and has done much for the improvement and christianizing of the Indian, as has all the work of this ancient Company, which commenced its beneficent labors upon this continent as far back as the year 1649, and whose history would make an interesting and instructive page in itself. When the Six Nation Indians under Brant's leadership came to Canada, a grant of land was ceded to them by the Crown, consisting of a strip six miles wide on each side of the Grand river. Most of this valuable territory has at different times been surrendered by the Chiefs, the Six Nations being now principally located upon their Reserve, a splendid tract of some 44,000 acres, comprising the Township of Tuscarora, in Brant County, some nine miles distant from the city.

It was on April 19th, 1830, that the town plot of Brantford was surrendered by the Indians. It was immediately surveyed and sold by auction at an upset price of £10 per lot. About 1840 the Grand River Navigation Company was chartered, and canals and locks were built, which made the river navigable to Brantford. And to its thus being made the head of navigation was it indebted for its early growth. With the era of railways, which commenced in the fifties, the first road reaching here in 1853, the water system was gradually superseded and relegated to disuse, except for the very valuable water power it furnishes to mills and factories.

In 1847, with a population of two thousand, Brantford reached the dignity of an incorporated town, and grew gradually with the development of the district in wealth and enterprise, until in 1877 it possessed a population of 10,000 and became incorporated as a city. Since that date an additional two thousand has been added to its enumeration, and it now ranks sixth in population among the cities of Ontario. As an indication of its enterprise, the city has at different times contributed \$700,000 to various lines of railway to secure abundant and complete shipping facilities.



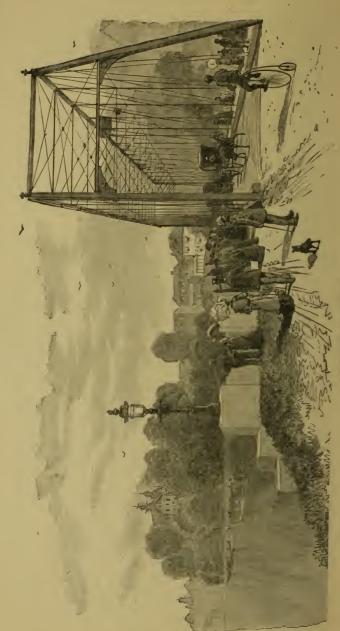
Religious.

Her guiltless glory just Brittania draws, From pure religion and impartial laws.

-Tickell.

of only the cities, but the rural districts of Ontario, are well studded with churches, many of them capacious and elegant. No denomination has the preference, in the absence of any State church, all being supported by the voluntary contributions of the members. The ministry as a class are highly educated, and thoroughly equipped for the work to which they

are called. Brantford has no lack of suitable and attractive temples of worship, possessing not only architectural beauty, but handsomely fitted up, well attended, and freely supported. One would be hard to satisfy, religiously, if unable to make a choice. Of the eighteen churches, four are Methodist, four Baptist, two Presbyterian, two Episcopal, one Roman Catholic, one Congregational, one Plymouth Brethren, one Independent, one B. M. Episcopal (colored), and one Salvation Army Barracks. Of these, St. Basil's (R. C.), Brant Avenue (Methodist), Zion (Presbyterian), and Grace (Episcopal) are worthy of special mention as fine churches, accommodating a large body of worshippers, and possessing large and expensive organs to accompany the service of song. All of Brantford's churches, however, are above the average, and their pulpits occupied by able pastors, some of whom are recognized not only at home, but abroad, as theologians of foremost rank. The Young Men's Christian Association also performs a noble religious work in its own sphere. It is an institution of twentyfive years standing, the beautiful building in which it has its home being largely due to the liberality of Mr. I. Cockshutt.



LORNE BRIDGE.

Eduçational.

Children, like tender osiers, take the bow, And as they first are fashioned, always grow.

HE Educational system of Ontario is admitted to be one of the best

-DRYDEN.

in existence, and under its ripening influence a thorough education is open to every youth who seeks its advantages. Although Toronto, the capital of the Province, 60 miles distant, is the seat of the Provincial University and the great educational centre, Brantford still occupies a foremost place for the intellectual advantages which it offers. The public schools comprise a very complete Central School, with buildings and grounds covering four acres; three extensive Ward Schools, and a Roman Catholic Separate School. There are over two thousand pupils in attendance under the care of a Principal and staff of 34 teachers. Their cost is \$16,000 per annum, the municipality contributing \$13,000 and the Legislature \$3,000. There are also seventy rural schools throughout the County, most of them commodious brick school houses, well equipped even to good libraries and museums. All these public schools are under the supervision of a thoroughly competent Inspector, and under the direction of Boards of School Trustees elected annually by the ratepayers. The Collegiate Institute, the link between the Public and High School and the University, is furnished with every requirement for higher education, has 290 students in attendance, many of them coming from a distance, and is presided over by a Rector and seven masters. The fees are \$16 per annum, the municipality in addition contributing \$5,000 and the Legislature \$2,000 towards its support. The Institute carries the student well into the second year of the University course. It may be said with confidence, and it is a matter for honest pride, that in no city where the English language is spoken, are superior



YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGE.



CENTRAL SCHOOL.

advantages for the groundwork of a general education afforded, than in Brantford's public schools and Collegiate Institute.

The Brantford Young Ladies' College for the higher education of young women and their instruction in music and the fine arts, takes a first rank. It is under the supervision of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, though undenominational in its teachings, being largely a local enterprise, and governed by a Board of Directors elected by the shareholders. The College is a well designed structure, pleasantly located, and surrounded by beautiful grounds, and accommodates from eighty to ninety young ladies. It is in charge of a resident Principal and several governesses, and enjoys the services of the best masters in literature, music and art. It passes a class every year in the University local examinations for women. The Governor-General annually contributes a silver medal for general proficiency. The inscription stone was laid by the Countess of Dufferin in 1874. In 1880, the Governor-General's medal was presented personally by the Princess Louise.

The city also possesses a Free Library and Reading Room, where all the generally read literary publications and newspapers are on file, and containing over 5,900 volumes of standard works and reference books. This is at all times open to residents under proper regulations, while during the winter months evening classes in English, book-keeping and drawing are maintained for the benefit of those whose vocations prevent them from devoting other hours to self-improvement.

The Ontario Institution for the Education of the Blind occupies a commanding site overlooking the city, and is surrounded by eighty.seven acres of ground, devoted to recreation and to farm and garden purposes. The main building is massive and commodious, 300 feet long, and 297 feet from front to rear. The cost of site, buildings, Principal's residence, &c., was \$220,000, while the annual cost of maintenance is \$32,000. The staff includes Principal, Bursar, Matron, and seventeen teachers and instructors. The average attendance is 140 pupils, 75 males and 65 females. Board and education are free to all young persons between the age of seven and twenty-one, residents of the Province of Ontario, who by reason of blindness or impaired vision are incapable of receiving education in the public schools. Pupils pass through a regular course of literary instruction, and according to their requirements or abilities are instructed in the organ, piano, violin and theory of music—in pianoforte tuning and chair and basket making (for males), and in the use of the sewing and knitting machine, in hand sewing and knitting, in crochet and bead work (for females).

Associations and Societies.

Bids each on other for assistance call,
Till one man's weakness grows the strength of all.
——POPE.

RANTFORD overflows with Societies, Unions and Clubs of different kinds. For defence—for benefit—for charity—for pleasure—for companionship—for athletic sport—for business, it has its full share. The Dufferin Rifles of Canada, one of the finest volunteer regiments in the service, have their headquarters here. The badge and device of the regiment is the crest of the

Earl of Dufferin, with his lordship's motto, per vias rectas. It was mustered into service in 1866, and is in a high state of efficiency. The officers' quarters and club rooms are fitted up tastefully and luxuriously with every comfort and convenience. The Agricultural Society, composed of farmers and citizens, own substantial brick exhibition buildings and nineteen acres of grounds, with a splendid half mile driving park. The Society holds very successful fairs annually in the fall of the year. Recreation Park, comprising eight acres, with grand stand, cinder path, level sod, and toboggan slide, is devoted to athletic sports. The Lacrosse Club, the Golf Club, the Base Ball, Curling, Skating and Tobogganing Clubs, the Roller Rink, Cricket and Tennis, all have their separate organizations and enthusiastic supporters. Of the secret societies there are two Masonic lodges and a Chapter, two lodges of Odd Fellows, with Encampment, two lodges of Ancient Foresters with a juvenile Court and a lodge of Shepherds, two Courts of the Canadian Order of Foresters, a lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, three Assemblies of the Knights of Labor, two Orange lodges, a lodge of Orange Young Britons and Hackett

True Blues, a Council of the Royal Arcanum, and divisions of the Sons of Temperance. There are literary societies in connection with several of the churches, Grand Trunk Railway Literary Society and Library, Collegiate Institute Literary Society, and Chatauqua Circle. The Farringdon and Lansdowne Debating Societies are flourishing institutions, the debates being conducted in Parliamentary form. The Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the Young Ladies' Auxilliary (in connection with the Y. M. C. A.), have their special work. The St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association are associated with the Catholic Church. National Societies are represented by the St. Andrew's, St. George's and Caledonian Societies, the first named of which has been in existence for thirty-six years.



General Observations.

It is success that colours all in life.

-Thomson.

If WOULD be impossible in this short sketch of Brantford and its surroundings, to give full statistics, or enter at any length upon a description of the conditions and industries upon which our prosperity rests. Several of our commercial and manufacturing enterprises speak for themselves in the advertisements which appear in this pamphlet, and from which the status of

our business houses may be gathered. We live in a district where a man of a pushing turn, endowed with fair abilities and good mental equipment, and always of good habits, is sure to succeed. Ontario has passed that stage when a man of intemperate habits or a loose liver can expect or hope to push his fortune with any great success, whatever his ability. Yet the ease with which a young man, say in agriculture, can obtain employment, can rent a farm, can purchase on easy terms, can earn for himself a good living and a respected place in society, has been demonstrated again and again. To the good mechanic, also, openings are not scarce in a place where upwards of a thousand skilled artisans, in different branches of manufacturing industry, are employed. Lighter work for factory hands and girls is afforded in the cotton and wincey mills, canning, confectionery and other factories. To capitalists, money always brings good returns, if care is taken in its investment. To practical men with some capital there are openings here in the manufacturing line for several new industries, where success would be undoubted, and to which a helping hand would be extended. Among these are malleable iron works, cordage and binder twine factory, organ factory, sewing machines, and cotton thread, the two first named of which would receive cordial support.

It scarcely needs to be mentioned that as a grain producer the western section of Ontario excels the best of the grain growing States of the Union, both in yield and quality. Canada, too, is well known abroad as a large exporter of lumber, although the lumber era is entirely of the past in this section. But our exports cover a much broader field, than is the general conception in older countries. The last trade and navigation returns show, for instance, an export of twenty-five millions alone, under the head of animals and their produce. And a recapitulation of the items which compose this sum cannot but be instructive, although the scope of this pamphlet does not permit of going at any length into statistics:

ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.

Horses	11,978		\$1,554,629
Horned cattle	143,003		7,377,777
Sheep,	335,043		1,261,071
Swine,	1,652		7,283
Poultry, &c			175,475
Bones	59,202	cwt.	53,345
Butter	7,330,788	lbs.	1,430,905
Cheese	79,655,367	"	8,265,240
Eggs	11,542,703	doz.	1,830,632
Furs			1,626,426
Hides and skins			601,111
Bacon,	7,189,260	lbs.	630,614
Hams,	962,827	44	86,641
Beef, dead	542,209	"	34,517
Mutton	330,376	44	18 731
Pork	555,436	44	35,269
Wool	989,925	"	196,178
Other articles			201,260
			\$25.387.104

\$25,387,104

Twenty-five millions of dollars is a pretty tidy sum to realize from the sale of animals and their produce. The "produce" appears to constitute more than a moiety in value of the whole. Of the live animals exported the horses and poultry went, as a rule, to the United States, the horned cattle, sheep and swine to Great Britain. The dead meat went all to the old country, as well as most of the ten millions worth of cheese and

VICTORIA PARK, BRANTFORD.

butter. Eggs were bought by our neighbors to the south. So was wool, and many of the minor articles, such as bones, horns, hides, furs, which go to make up the total of \$6,789,000 under this heading shipped by the Dominion to the States last year. Under other heads, also, we might give equally satisfactory figures, in proof of the growth and extent of our trade and commerce.

Another characteristic of our people, and one which evidences the desire to emulate and excel, may be instanced in the active and well patronized associations connected with almost every branch of industry, and having for an object their success and prosperity. Not alone in Boards of Trade and in associations relating to the manufacturing and commercial spheres, is this to be found, but also in the department of agriculture we note effective efforts being made to improve and popularize this the oldest of the handicrafts. Within the past few years Farmers' Institutes have been established in nearly every county, where the discussions and papers disseminate much valuable information and suggest improved methods in farming. Grain growing, stock raising, cattle feeding, permanent pasturage, drainage, arboriculture, and all other matters relating to profitable and successful farm management, are dealt with in practical and well prepared papers, followed by free discussion. The professors of the Provincial Agricultural College and Experimental Farm assist at many of these Institutes, and are able to give valuable and practical hints, which tend to the saving of labor and securing the best returns. There may be and is much room for improvement in farming as carried on in Canada; but by such institutes, as well as the circulation of information and other means now in vogue, progress is being rapidly made.

The rapid increase in the production and care bestowed upon the cultivation of fruit deserves a passing notice. The Fruit Growers' Association, the annual report of which makes a volume of 150 pages, printed and circulated as a Governmental blue book, materially assists in the encouragement of this profitable branch of farming industry. Both large and small fruits, those for export and for domestic use, all receive a fair share of attention and discussion, and the last, or seventeenth, report shows a marked increase in the acreage of orchard and garden. In 1880 the apple crop of Ontario was over eleven million bushels, of grapes four million pounds, and of other fruits seven hundred thousand bushels. The export of Ontario in 1881 of apples alone was about 350,000 barrels, valued at \$650,000; and the report says: "The progress of our fruit "growing industry is very gratifying. The climate of the Province—more "especially that portion of it encircled by the three great lakes—is admir-

"ably adapted for the maturing of the finest qualities of fruits, and possessing the natural conditions for the production of fruit that has an established reputation in foreign markets, the energy and intelligence of our people may be depended upon to make the greatest possible use of our splendid opportunities."

The Entomological Society, with a record of sixteen years, and whose reports are published in the same manner as the fruit growers', also occupies a most useful sphere in diffusing information as to the insects peculiar to the country, and the habits and life histories of the different species, thus enabling the farmer to hinder the ravages and depredations of insect pests, although of late years there has been little to record in the way of destruction caused by them.

The Dairymen's and Fat Stock Associations also assist most materially the pursuit of these now very extensive branches of farming industry. An enlightened interest is in fact being taken in almost every branch of remunerative agriculture and ornamental gardening.

The Hon David A. Wells, an eminent American statesman, in an article which appeared in the "North American Review," bears the following generous but just testimony to the capabilities of our soil and climate:

"North of Lakes Erie and Ontario and the river St. Lawrence, east of Lakes Huron, south of the 45th parallel, and included mainly within the Dominion-province of Ontario, there is as fair a country as exists on the North American continent, nearly as large in area as New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio combined, and equal, if not superior, to these states in its agricultural capacity. It is the natural habitat on this continent of the combing wool sheep, without a full, cheap, and reliable supply of the wool of which species the great worsted manufacturing interest of the country cannot prosper, or we should rather say, exist. It is the land where grows the finest barley, which the brewing interest of the United States must have, if it ever expects to rival Great Britain in its present annual export of over \$11,000,000 of malt products. It raises and grazes the finest cattle, with qualities especially desirable to make good the deterioration of stock in other sections, and its climatic conditions, created by almost an encirclement of the great lakes, specially fit it to grow men. Such a country is one of the greatest gifts of providence to the human race, better than bonanzas of silver and rivers whose sands contain gold."

And the recent completion of the Canada Pacific Railway, that great highway which stretches from ocean to ocean through Canadian territory

touching on its main or branch lines every point of importance, will give a new impetus and open fresh fields for the industry and manufacturing enterprise of Western Ontario. As the magnificent fertile stretches of Manitoba and the great Northwest are gradually settled, new markets with multiplied advantages and a greater volume of trade will naturally be found for the permanently established and well situated industries of this section of the Dominion. What the New England States have been for so long to the rest of the Union, as the centre of its commercial, manufacturing and intellectual life, such must Ontario be to the rest of the Dominion in the expansion and progress now in process of development, if she guards well the advantages she now enjoys, and fails not to seize the golden opportunity within her grasp. As time populates our illimitable prairies, and carves out new provinces from the fertile as well as virgin soil, it will open up, as far as human eye can see, boundless possibilities for the future of what is now Canada's natural centre, the seat and nucleus of its industrial and commercial industries.

To return to the point where we strayed afield, and to illustrate how wide are the avenues to success and preferment in a free and prosperous country, we take the liberty of referring briefly to the career of the two gentlemen who represent Brantford in the highest positions of honor in the gift of the people, in the Parliaments of the Dominion and of the Province of Ontario respectively.

The Hon. Arthur S. Hardy was born on a farm in Brant County in the year 1837. Receiving such an education as the schools of the county and city afforded, he adopted the legal profession, and after the usual term of study, was called to the bar in the year 1865. An eloquent platform speaker, a clever lawyer, and devoted to the interests of his clients, he worked his way up rapidly in his profession. Having achieved a leading place in his chosen field, public position was open to him, and in April, 1873, he was elected to the Legislature of Ontario, which he has represented continuously since. Shortly after he was made a Queen's Counsel, and elected a Bencher of the Law Society. After serving four years in the ranks, he was called to the Cabinet of the Province, being appointed Provincial Secretary in 1877. He has held this position for the past nine years, the department over which he presides including that of Registrar General and Immigration, the administration of Asylums, Prisons and Public Charities, liquor licenses, and criminal justice accounts.

Wm. Paterson, M. P., representing the city in the House of Commons of Canada, is also a native born Canadian of Scotch descent, and was born in 1839. His parents died while he was yet very young, and in

MARKET SQUARE IN WINTER.

early life he commenced at the foot of the ladder as a clerk in a general He launched out for himself as a manufacturer of store in this city. biscuit and confectionery early in the sixties. He was elected as a member of the Town Council in 1868, sat as Reeve for the next three years and in 1872 was elected Mayor. The same year he was elected to the House of Commons as the Liberal candidate for the constituency, his opponent being the Finance Minister of the Dominion. He has held the seat ever since, and while doing a business of a quarter of a million dollars annually, gives a most zealous attention to his Parliamentary duties, is one of the most eloquent and popular advocates of the principles he upholds, and as an authority on commercial subjects has few peers in public life. In the event of a change of Government the member for South Brant would almost certainly be called to a seat in the Dominion Cabinet. And the experience of "our members" is not at all a novel one. applies equally, if not to the same extent, to many who lacked the backing of wealth and influence, but whose native pluck and ability enabled them to overcome difficulties which would have been found insurmountable in older and more conservative countries.

In conclusion, we would say to our kinsmen across the water, "Come over and see us!" We often revisit the shores, endeared by memory and tradition, but more seldom does the Briton look upon the fruitful fields, which within the last half century have bloomed and blossomed into fulness of life—where freedom, wealth and peace keep pace with the march of mind—where nature lends her richest blessings, and science her latest researches, assuring prosperity and success to those who make perseverance their bosom friend, experience their wise counsellor, caution their elder brother, and hope their guardian genius.

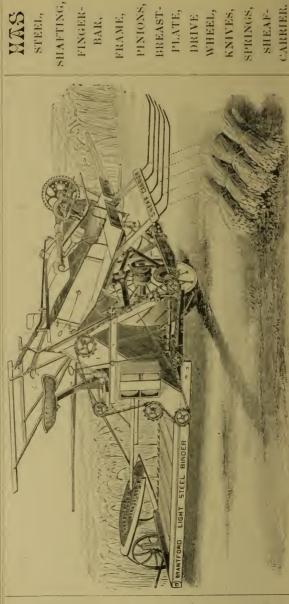


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The name of this enterprising firm is as a household word all over the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and there is not a County where, in summer time, the click of their machines is not heard. Not only at home, but abroad also, are Brantford machines known and appreciated. Large numbers are sold annually in South America, and sample parcels have found buyers in Australia, New Zealand, England, Scotland, Germany, Austria and Turkey.

While Mowing and Reaping Machines are largely built by this Company, and are produced in every style, front or rear cut, and for one or two horses, their energies are chiefly devoted to their "New Brantford Light Steel Binder," a machine that has gained a most enviable reputation for itself and its makers, and won laurels in many competitions. This Binder is built largely of steel and malleable iron, and is a model of durability and efficiency, and at the same time of artistic neatness and beauty. It embraces many new and novel features, which render it exceedingly popular, and it enjoys a very large sale.

Space does not permit of a more extended notice; but full particulars can be obtained from the Company, who are always ready to answer every inquiry, and who are possessed of ample facilities for the execution of all orders, large or small.

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Grain Drills and Broadcast Seeders,	00
Centennial Horse Rakes,	00
Spring Tooth Cultivators,	00
Hay Tedders (1st year),	00
Representing an aggregate of \$225,000.	

The Implements made by J. O. Wisner, Son & Co., are the best of their kind in the world, and have an established reputation in America. The facilities of the firm enable them to give prompt attention to all orders whether for home trade or for exportation and they can be relied on to faithfully carry out any contracts made.

The principal machines made by them are mentioned on the following page, but in order to obtain full particulars send for descriptive catalogue, and examine their fine exhibit at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, London England.

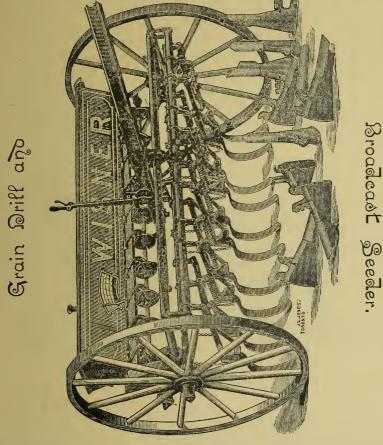
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HIS Firm is located in a spacious brick building, five stories high by one hundred and thirty-two feet deep and fifty feet front, occupying a commanding position immediately opposite the Market Square. The business was established on the present site in 1832, and is therefore the oldest in the city, and in addition to a large and increasing city trade, this establishment enjoys the confidence and custom of a large number of the well-to-do yeomanry of the county.

They deal in a very general variety of goods, one half of the premises being devoted to Staple and Fancy Groceries, and the other to Cutlery, Shelf and Heavy Hardware, while a Grain Warehouse, with a capacity of 25,000 bushels gives an opportunity for a lively trade in Cereals.

Most of their leading lines are direct importations, Mr. W. F. Cockshutt visiting the European Markets every year to make selections. The firm are honorable, pushing, enterprising and desirous of doing an increasing trade, they respectfully solicit further patronage, and promise careful and prompt attention to all. Address,

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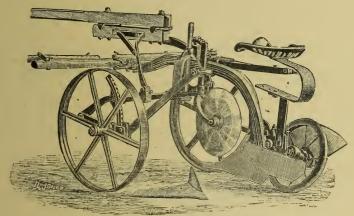
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RE THE Manufacturers of the largest and most extensive line of Riding and Walking Plows, Gang Plows and Root Cultivators in the Dominion of Canada, and are exhibiting at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, England. Their manufactory was established in the year 1877, in the City of Brantford, Ontario, Canada, by James G. Cockshutt, who has been Inventor and Patentee of many valuable patterns of Plows. The latest of which is shown in their new "J. G. C." Riding Plow as per cut below, a new departure involving the king-bolt principle.



"J.G.C." RIDING PLOW.

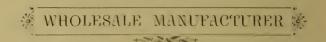
Owing to the ill-health of its founder the business was incorporated in the year, 1882, as a Joint Stock Company, and has in its short history of eight years attained a proud position as the leading Plow Factory of Canada. The original Founder and President having died in October last, the following are now the officers of the Company: Wm. F. Cockshutt, President; I Cockshutt, Vice-President; John Challen, Secretary; John M. Yule, Treasurer; Geo. Wedlake, Mechanical Superintendent.

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in the year 1852. It publishes Daily and Weekly Editions, the former being a four page, 28 column, and the latter an eight page, 56 column paper. It is the only exponent of Liberal principles in a pronounced Liberal constituency, enjoys a circulation far exceeding all competitors, and has been a welcome visitor in many homes continuously since its inception over thirty-three years ago. While general and political news receive full attention, it devotes special care and much space to matters of strictly local interest. The largest, the brightest, the newsiest and the generally recognized medium in this district for liberal views and intelligent thought. Daily, \$5.00 per annum; Weekly, \$1.50 per annum. Advertising rates moderate. Circulation, Daily, 950; Weekly, 3,150.

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Farringdon Debating Society.

MONG the Literary Institutions of the City, Farringdon Debating Society claims a passing notice. Founded in the year 1851 in connection with Farringdon Church, and embracing among its first members, William Paterson, Esq., present M. P. for South Brant, H. B. Leeming, H. M. Customs, Thomas Brooks, Esq., Reeve of Brantford Township, and other leading men, it has won for itself by long and persevering efforts its present lofty position among the leading societies of our country.

Its meetings are held weekly, conducted in parliamentary form, and have for their object literary culture, the art of public speaking, and the attainment of an enlightened and liberal view of public questions. The present President is W. S. Brewster, B. A., and Secretary, T. HARRY JONES, B. Ap. S.

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The Brantford Stoneware OWorks.



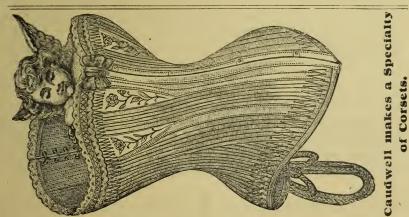
HE year 1849 witnessed the establishment of the Brantford Stoneware Works, an industry that has flourished until now it is the largest and most important Stoneware manufactory in the Dominion of Canada. Though twice baptized with fire, yet Phenix-like, the factory has risen from the ashes, each time more extensive, handsomer and more perfect in appointment. The works are built of white brick, and are 90 x 120 feet on the ground, two stories in height.

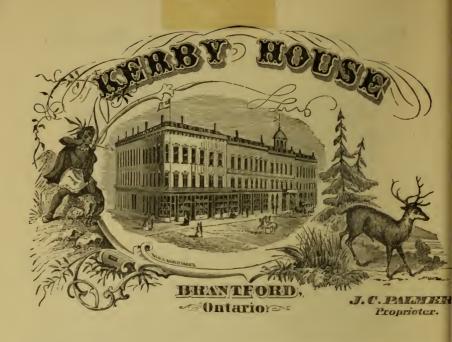
In the production of the great variety of articles manufactured, Mr. Welding employs only the best mechanical skill, having in his employ potters who have been a life-time at the business, and who have acquired a skill that is artistic and even marvellous. The clay used is procured from South Amboy. New Jersey, and is the best in the world for the purpose, combining as it does, the superior qualities of durability, pliability and admitting of great perfection in the matter of finish. Numberless articles used in culinary and other household operations, from the plain milk-pan or buttercrock to a kettle orstew-pan, having a glazing absolutely impervious to the action of heat; as well as scores of useful and fanzy articles including bracket flower-stands, hanging baskets, lawn vases, umbrella stands, fruit jars, water-pails, etc., etc., are manufactured and turned out in a tasteful and durable shape. Thirteen skilled hands are employed and about 350 tons of clay are annually used. In this brief sketch it is impossible to give a proper idea of the importance of this industry, and the high grade of excellence to which the wares manufactured by Mr. Welding have attained.

Price Lists and any information will be cheerfully furnished on application to

W. E. WELDING,

BRANTFORD, CANADA.





The Grand Gentral band Agency.

R. S. G. READ, the proprietor of the above agency, was born in Brantford in the year 1843. His father taught the first school in the then village of Brantford.

Mr. Read began business as a real estate agent in the city in the year 1870. For the first two or three years the transactions were small, as the people were not then educated to doing business through an agency for the purchase and sale of real estate. But by industry, perseverance, close application to business, and having a practical knowledge of real estate values and always very accurate, confidence in the agency was rapidly increased, sales were speedily made, and Mr. Read's clients thoroughly satisfied with the treatment received. The business has therefore steadily increased every year over the preceding one, until now it is by far the largest and most important of its kind in this section of the country and one of the largest in the province. A full and complete list of choice farms and city properties and business chances of all kinds is published monthly, and will be sent free to all parts of the world on application to Mr. Read.

In 1881 Mr. Read was elected by acclamation for the Queen's Ward as Alderman, and each year since has been returned at the head of the poll. The Queen's Ward is inhabited by merchants, lawyers, doctors, clergymen, capitalists, and the best class of citizens. Thus it will be seen that he has the entire confidence of his citizens. The proper address of Mr. Read is,

S. G. READ,

